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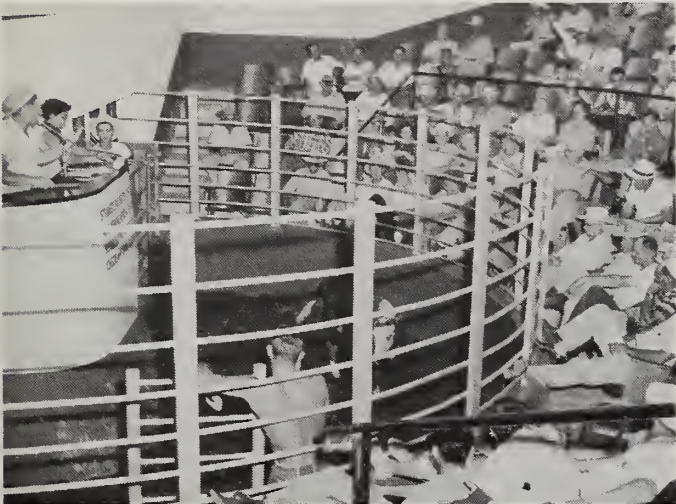
PHOTO SERIES NO. 50

SOME REGULATORY ACTIVITIES UNDER
THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

JUNE 1960

The Packers and Stockyards Act is a Federal statute regulating business practices of those engaged in interstate livestock marketing and meat packing. It is administered by the Packers and Stockyards Branch of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

These photographs, taken for AMS, show some of the steps taken in posting a market and illustrate some of the other regulatory activities under the Act.



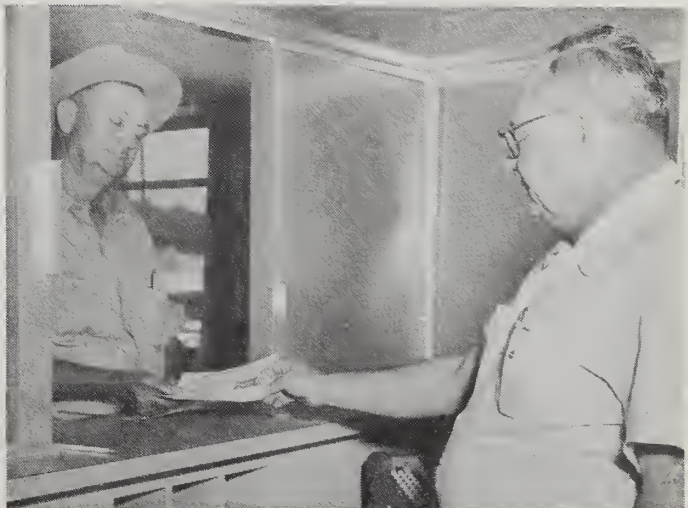
N-26676--Most auction markets are regulated under the Packers and Stockyards Act which assures open competition in the buying and selling of livestock.



N-29988--A P&S Branch representative, right, identifies himself to the owner of a livestock auction market.



N-29990--A market is "posted" when the P&S Branch determines that a market is subject to the Act; notices to that effect are posted in three conspicuous places at the market.



N-26714--A producer receives his check for the sale of his cattle at a livestock market--prompt payment is required under the P&S Act.

Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Others may purchase prints (8 x 10) at \$1.00 each from the same address.

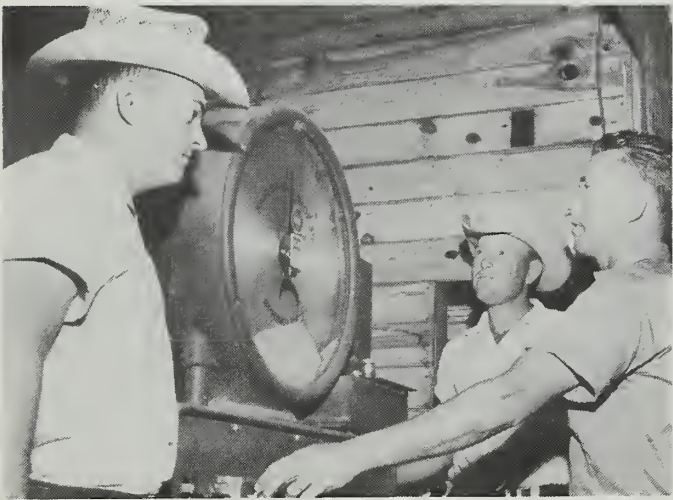
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N-29986--Scales at livestock markets posted under the P&S Act must be accurate; here, a scale inspector and a P&S Branch representative examine a scale pit and underside of a scale deck to make sure that the pit is clean and that the scale mechanism is free from any obstructions or binds.



N-29976--At least twice each year, scales must be tested to capacity used. Here, a scale inspector places 20 one-pound correction weights on the scale deck to determine the amount of error, if any, in the scales during the test.



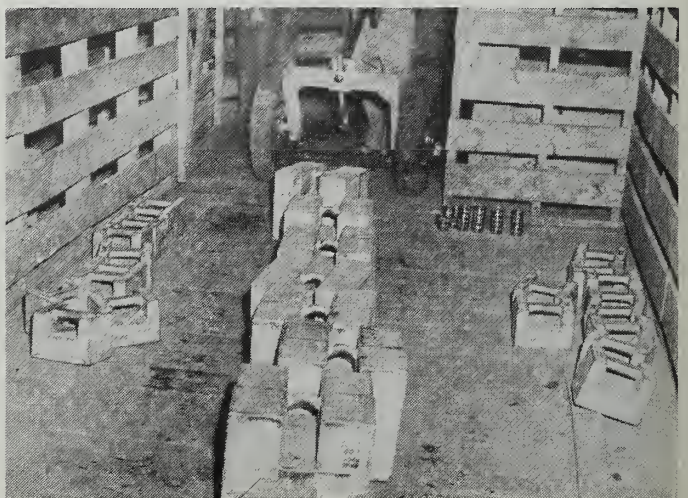
N-29977--A scale inspector adjusts the scale at a market to secure a zero balance after the small correction weights have been placed on the deck and before starting the test while a P&S Branch representative, left, and the market weighmaster look on.



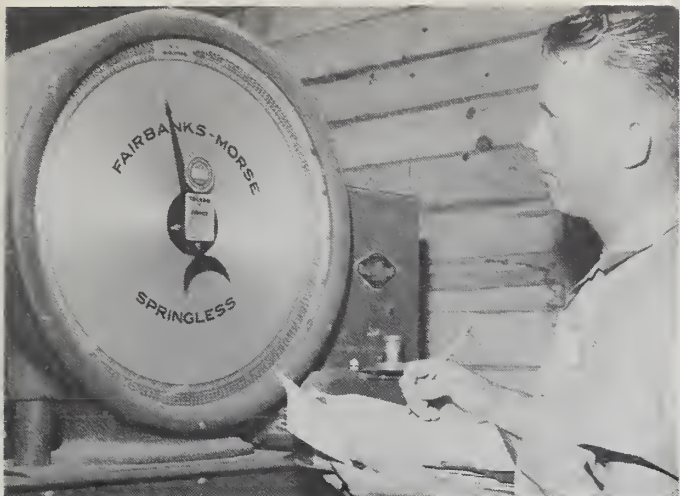
N-29978--The actual scale test begins when a 50-pound test weight is placed on the scale deck on weighbeam scales; weight is used to check the fractional poise which weighs from 5 to 95 pounds; after this 50-pound weight is checked, another weight will be added and the scale checked at 100 pounds.



N-29979--The scale is tested at 100-pound intervals by adding two 50-pound test weights to the deck after each check until the total weight reaches 1,000 pounds.



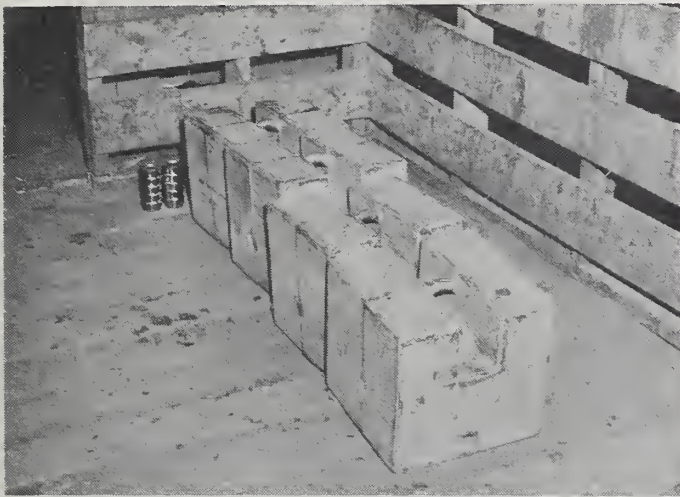
N-29980--After the weight reaches 1,000 pounds, the scale is tested at intervals of 1,000 pounds until the capacity weight of the scales is reached.



N-29981--A scale inspector compares the weight reading on the scale dial with the reading printed on the scale ticket to see if any error has occurred in the printing mechanism, and then he records the weight on the scale-test record sheet.



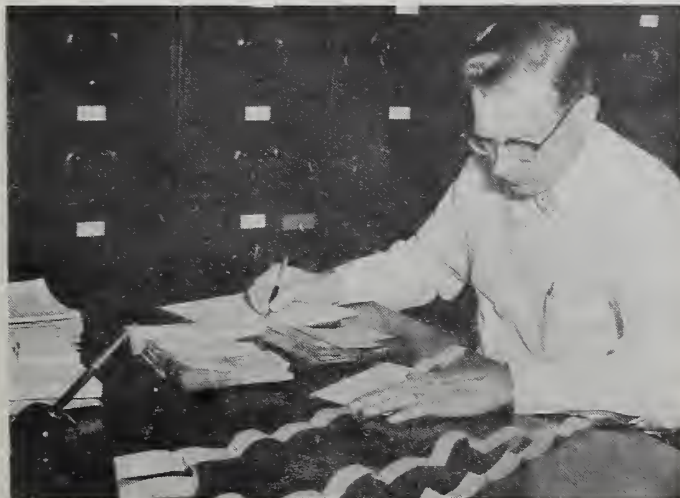
N-29983--A scale inspector adjusts the dial indicator to rectify a small error he has found, while a P&S Branch representative observes the adjustment.



N-29984--After the scale balance has been checked and all test weights have been removed, the scale is tested further by placing test weights equivalent to one-fourth the scale's capacity on each corner of the scale deck.



N-29987--Test weights must be exact and are tested periodically to determine their accuracy through an official calibration of the standard test weights. Here, an official of a livestock market watches the balance indicator while test weight is being checked against master check weight.



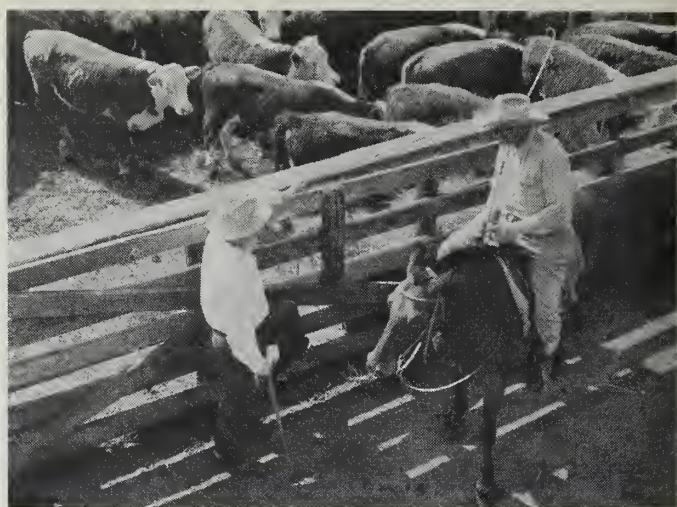
N-32347--To verify the accuracy of weights, a P&S Branch staff member compares the scale tickets of a livestock market with the tapes from an automatic weight recorder.



N-34462--A P&S Branch auditor, left, discusses the records of a midwestern livestock marketing association with the manager. All market operators and owners are required to keep full and accurate records.



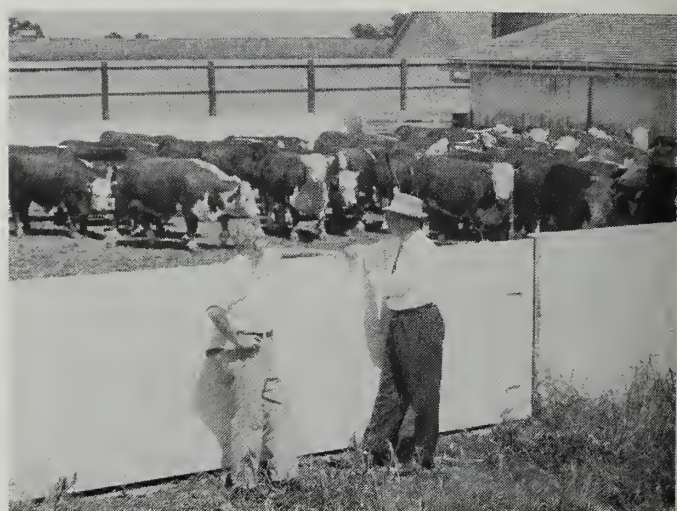
N-32560--A P&S Branch district supervisor, left, discusses market practices and registrations under the P&S Act with the secretary of a midwestern livestock exchange; he explains that commission men and dealers are required to register with USDA if they are engaged in interstate commerce.



N-32553--A P&S Branch district supervisor, left, discusses market practices with a cattle dealer at a terminal livestock market.



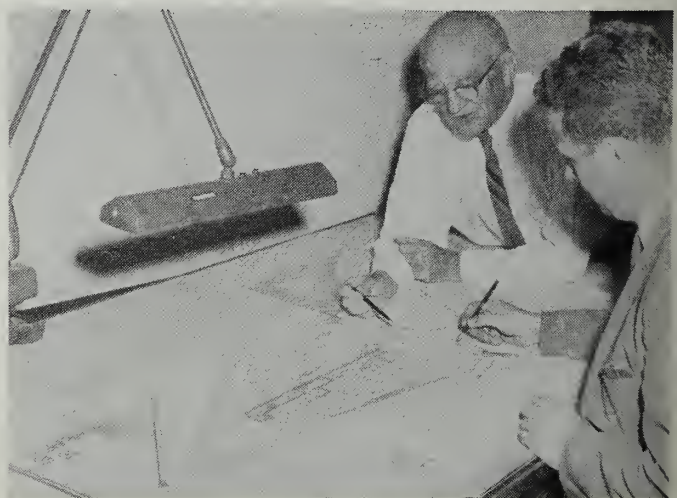
N-32554--A P&S Branch district supervisor, left, discusses market practices with the president of a midwestern livestock exchange, right, and two livestock salesmen.



N-34458--A P&S Branch representative, right, discusses livestock trading practices with a producer; if a producer has a legitimate complaint, he should present it to the P&S Branch representative in his area.



N-34412--A P&S Branch representative, left, and the superintendent of a livestock market discuss the quality of the prairie hay which is used to feed the livestock consigned to the market.



N-32537--Two P&S Branch engineers study a plat of a livestock market to make sure that it conforms with the specifications.